Polynomial Factoring solution (version 625)

1. The quadratic formula says if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 - 8x + 24 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(1)(24)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{64 - 96}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-16 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm 4\sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$$x = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i$$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of 3+7i and -6-8i in standard form (a+bi).

Solution

$$(3+7i) \cdot (-6-8i)$$

$$-18-24i-42i-56i^{2}$$

$$-18-24i-42i+56$$

$$-18+56-24i-42i$$

$$38-66i$$

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3. Write function $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 22x + 24$ in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-6).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-6)(x^2+3x-4)$$

$$f(x) = (x-6)(x-1)(x+4)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = (x+5)^2 \cdot (x+2)^2 \cdot (x-2)$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

